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THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.
Hongkong, 15th September, 1894.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is requested that all communications relating to Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., be addressed to the "Manager, Hongkong Telegraph" and not to the Editor.
Letters on Editorial matters to be sent to "The Editor" and not to individual members of the staff.
Communications intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication; but as evidence of good faith.
While the columns of the Hongkong Telegraph will always be open for the free discussion of all questions affecting public interests, it must be distinctly understood that the Editor does not act in any way as a responsible person for opinions thus expressed.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisements are requested to forward all notices intended for insertion in this paper, not later than Three o'clock on the day preceding the day of publication of the paper.
Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until further notice.
The Hongkong Telegraph has the largest circulation of any English newspaper published in the Far East, and is therefore the best medium for Advertisers. Terms can be learnt on application.
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TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS TO "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" ARE MOST RESPECTFULLY REMINDED THAT ALL SUBSCRIPTIONS MUST BE PAID IN ADVANCE.

BIRTHS.

At Tientsin, on the 19th September, the wife of W. FISHER, of a daughter.
On the 26th September, at 11, Mohawk Road, Shanghai, the wife of Mr. FREDERICK W. BART, Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, of a son. (Home papers please copy.)

At Ningpo, on the 23rd September, the wife of the Rev. J. W. HERWOOD, (Wenchow), of a son.
At 5, Yang-king, Shanghai, on the 24th September, the wife of JOHN BARR, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

At Shanghai, on the 25th September, MAY, the new-born infant daughter of Charles and Dorothy Dowdall.
At the Shanghai General Hospital, Shanghai, on the 25th of September, CHARLES MCLEAN, late Chief Engineer C.M.S.N. Co's steamer Kiangshun, aged 51 years.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1894.

TELEGRAMS.

ANOTHER FREAK.

LONDON, October 1st.
Japan has declared lead a contraband of war.

ANTI-FOREIGN FEELING IN PEKING.
Some British subjects have been assaulted in Peking.

CHINESE AFFAIRS.

Prince Kung has been appointed President of the Tsung-li Yamen, and co-director of war operations with Li Hung-chang.

THE "PATHAN" RELEASED.

The British steamer *Pathan* has been released, on the Captain engaging to proceed direct to Shanghai.

WAR CLOUDS.

The French Press is discussing the contingency of a war between Great Britain and France over African difficulties.

(From Hongkong Papers.)

M. DE LANESSAN.

PARIS, September 18th.
Monsieur de Lanessan will leave for Saigon on September 30th.

THE BATTLE OF PING-YANG.

In the battle at Ping-yang between the Chinese and Japanese the total loss of the former is now stated to have been 17,000 men, of which number 14,000 were made prisoners, including five generals and nearly the whole of the Chinese military staff.

[The Havas Telegraphic Agency in Paris possesses a correspondence in the Far East who has either a most vivid imagination or is a victim to the inspired official utterances of the Japanese Government's News Bureau.—Ed. Hongkong Telegraph.]

THE FRENCH ARMY.

September 20th.
The extensive manoeuvres which the French Army has lately been engaged in at Bance have terminated.

M. Casimir Perier, President of the Republic, took part in the final review of the troops, and in the course of an address, thanking the Generals and the Army for the progress accomplished, expressed the hope that the Nation and Army would always be united.

THE FRENCH NAVY.

September 22nd.
Admiral Hamann has been appointed chief of the staff of the French Admiralty.

AN EDITOR IN TROUBLE.

M. Goulle, editor of the *Petite République*, has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment and a fine of one thousand francs for libelling the President of the Republic.

FRENCH POLITICS.

September 24th.
Monsieur Rachimont, a Radical, has been elected for Nogent in place of M. Casimir Perier.
Public opinion is in favour of the proposed expedition to Madagascar.

THE CHINA-JAPAN WAR.

The Japanese threaten to bombard Newchwang. A steamer (the British gunboat *Pigmy*), is probably meant.—Ed. Telegraph has been sent there for the protection of foreign residents.

KHARTOUM.

The truth of the report that Great Britain and Khartoum, although unofficially denied, is still persisted in.

THE PENANG LIBEL CASE.

IMPRISONMENT OF MR. BERGER.
(By special telegram to the Singapore Free Press.)

PENANG, 11.21 a.m., Sept. 22nd.
Mr. Berger, proprietor of the *Strait Independent*, has been sent to gaol for one year in default of payment of the fine [damages \$100] and costs in the recent libel action, brought against him by Lim Long Cheak.
[Judgment was delivered on the 10th inst., and under section 3, sub-section 7, of the *Dutchers Ordinance No. XXII of 1870*, Mr. Berger was liable on a judgment recovered in an action for... defamation] to a term of imprisonment not exceeding one year, or until payment of the sum due.]

LATE TELEGRAMS.

CAIRO, September 14th.
The court-martial on Chawarhi Patha, two other Pathas and six slave dealers is concluded. The Court acquitted the two Pathas of dealing in slaves, notwithstanding the conclusive evidence brought forward in support of the charge. The other prisoners were sentenced to terms of imprisonment ranging from six to eighteen months. Brigadier-General Kitchen, the Sudan of the Egyptian Army, refused to confirm the acquittals.

LONDON, September 14th.

It is stated that a Syndicate has bought Port Delagoa Bay from the Portuguese Government on behalf of the Transvaal. The Bay is available for vessels of large tonnage and the Ollifant or Krokodil river flowing into it is navigable for steam launches for a considerable distance. The Transvaal border begins fifty-two miles inland, consequently Delagoa Bay will give the independent Dutch State a commanding position in South Africa, baffling the plans of Mr. Cecil Rhodes, the Premier of the Cape and the Chairman of the British South Africa Company.
The Russian Squadron which has been ordered to Korean waters, under command of Admiral Tiroff, is composed of twelve vessels of all descriptions.

ANOTHER TYPHOON!

We are indebted to the courtesy of Señor Don Enrique Ortiz, Spanish Consul at this port, for the following telegraphic information, received from the Government of Manila:—
MANILA, October 2nd, 7.35 a.m.
There appears to be another depression to the E.S.E. of Manila.
At 1.45 p.m. the typhoon appeared to have struck the island of Luzon about the 15th degree of latitude, and is travelling from south-west to north-west, but we are not sure of its course.

In his meteorological forecast to-day, the Acting Director of the Observatory states:—
"On the 2nd inst. at 10.30 a.m., there were some indications of another depression to the east of Luzon. At 11.10 a.m. the barometer was falling in Hongkong."
The Observatory reports:—At 4.45 p.m. to-day the typhoon appeared to be approaching the coast of Luzon to the east of Bolineo.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE Koba criketters arrived at Shanghai on the 28th ult. by the *Malbourne*, all well.

MESSRS. A. MILLAR & Co., plumbers, filed their petition in Bankruptcy at the Supreme Court yesterday.

CAPTAIN A. NIELSEN, late of the revenue cutter *Pathan*, has been appointed Port Captain at Wel-hai-wai.

LIEUTENANT O'BRIEN, of the U. S. Army, has been appointed military attaché to the U. S. Legation at Tokyo.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Co's steamship *Empress of China* arrived at Yokohama at 8.30 a.m. to-day, and left again at 3 p.m. for this port, via Kobe, Nagasaki and Shanghai.

The French mail steamer *Malbourne* grounded on the inner Bar at Shanghai soon after noon on the 28th ult., but it was expected that the night tide being higher than the forenoon flood, she would be floated off at about high water on the 29th.

Thus the *Japan Gazette* of September 17th:—
"The Japanese press welcome Dr. Lowison to this country and, in return for valuable assistance, he gave Dr. Kikuchi and Dr. Kikuchi, the Tokyo University will give tangible proofs of its appreciation. Dr. Kikuchi called on the Hongkong doctor at the Yokohama Grand Hotel on the 15th."

The *China Gazette* learns from what it vaguely describes as "a good authority" that Lord Li, late Chinese Minister to Japan, has been refused to the rank of a private gentleman, and that the Viceroy's successors as Governor-General of Chihli and Sup. Intendant of Northern trade have already been nominated. Of course this report must be taken cum grano for the present, coming as it does from a very pro-Japanese source.

A MEETING of British residents of the Tientsin Concessions was held on the 10th, Mr. H. B. Bristow, M.A. Consul in the chair. It was decided to organise a British Defence Corps, divided into two companies, under the command of Surgeon-General H. B. Bristow, and a British contingent of 100 men, under the command of Mr. H. B. Bristow. The object of the Corps would be to protect the British residents in the event of a war between Great Britain and Japan.

Thus the Tientsin correspondent of the *Shanghai Mercury* under date 22nd September:—
"The Japanese war ship on Thursday, 20th inst., outside the West Gate of the mud wall. The Chinese, Liu, secretary to Chang of the War Store Department, was beheaded, and for this head that Department is likely to come to grief. It was reported that these two men were wanted in Peking, but as they were implicating many holding high and low offices, it was thought best to get them out of the way at once, for 'dead men cannot tell tales.'"

The German flag was hoisted on the steamers *Hagan*, *Hsichi*, and *Hsinung*, which passed on the 27th ultimo from the China Merchants S.N. Co., into the hands of Mr. Ph. Lelider, of the firm of Mandl & Co. the agents or part owners of the *Freya*. The *China Gazette*, commenting on this transfer, states that the officers of these new German steamers have signed articles for six months; Messrs. Mandl are going to run the steamers themselves, and that the *Hagan* has been renamed the *Kungyi*, the *Hsichi* the *Shenpi*, and the *Hsinung* the *Mingyi*.

MISS TAUFER, daughter of an ex-policeman or something, and her son, arrived in Hongkong on the 27th ultimo from the *Freya*, and were at once handed over to the tender mercies of Detective Holt and a couple of *oldies*. From what we can gather Miss Tauffer left here by the *Emeralda* on the 27th ultimo bound for Manila, but owing, it is said, to a little bill not having been paid in due course, steps were taken to bring her back to her 'home sweet home.' Mr. C. D. Wilkinson will appear on behalf of Miss Tauffer in any legal proceeding that may be instituted.

THE Batavia correspondent of the *Singapore Free Press* writes under date the 20th ult.:—
"It seems a strange fatality of fate that the *Costa Rica* Packet should be once again in very hot water in Java, but such is the case. On the 25th of June last she put in here in a very leaky condition, whilst on a voyage from Singapore to Manilla with a cargo of shingles, planks, and logs. Since then some slight repairs have been made to her, and on the 19th instant most of her cargo was sold by public auction for the benefit of those concerned, which is a safe way of putting it. She is now on the chain and has, I believe, been reported as unseaworthy, so it is not surprising that she has been sold and her owners have been left with a very small sum. The present owner is said to be a Kiting in Singapore."

THE *Shanghai* on the 27th ultimo thus:—
"We have received a letter from Peking which says that the Emperor has issued an edict to the Governor of Shanai ordering him to go at once to Tientsin with his cavalry to await further orders, and we hear that he has started with his camp of soldiers. A letter from Cheloo states that the battle at Ping-yang was very bravely fought by both sides, the fight lasted for four days, which accounts for the deaths of six thousand Chinese soldiers, but it also caused the death of Japanese troops to twice the number of our troops. Our army had insufficient gunpowder, which no doubt caused the death of General Tso; the body of the General was taken up and laid on the top of a hill near where the battle took place, and the bodies were procured a coffin and buried with them on their return to China."

THE Norwegian steamer *Framma*, 958 tons, Captain Whitteberg, arrived here from Bangkok this morning, after doing a typhoid voyage. Shortly after her arrival a *Telegraph* reporter boarded the *Framma* and obtained the following information regarding experiences from the second officer, who curiously produced the ship's log. The *Framma* left Bangkok on the 21st ultimo, and had fair weather until the evening of 29th, when she encountered a typhoon that approached her from the S.E., the wind being from N.E. She was at once put about and ran to the southwest for a while, assuming her proper course as soon as practicable. The second officer, who curiously produced the ship's log, stated that there was a typhoon in the vicinity. From what our reporter gathered it appears that the *Framma* was very badly handled and that she was kept well on the outside of the cyclone after circling in front of it. Certain it is that although heavily laden she has come through the ordeal in a highly creditable manner, and without the loss even of the ship's chronometer of anything half so trivial.

MR. TSAI HO-POO, the former Tactal of Chikiang, arrived at Shanghai on the 27th ult. en route to Tientsin.

THE death is reported at Penang on the 19th ult., of Mrs. Anna Wright, who had attained the ripe old age of 101 years.

On the 27th ult. the Chinese gunboat *Wahking* arrived at Shanghai with the Governor (Shao) of Formosa and family on board.

THE *Shanghai Mercury* states that four Europeans left Shanghai on the 27th ult. for H. Kow, to act as police officers in that port.

THE French gunboat *Comite* left Shanghai on the 24th ult. for Cheloo, and the Russian gunboat *Koryveta* left the Model Settlement on the 29th for Cheloo.

THE P. & O. S.N. Co's steamship *Rosalia*, with the next English mail, left Singapore for this port at 5 p.m. yesterday, and is expected here on Sunday, at 6 a.m.

It is affirmed by the survivors of the Chinese warship *Chihyuen* that the Japanese torpedoes rammed and sunk by that vessel to the recent naval engagement was the *Yoshino*.

MR. LEE, chief engineer of the steamship *Amherst*, who was severely scalded by the bursting of the vessel's donkey boiler, died in the hospital at Malacca on the 23rd ult.

A FRESH instance illustrating the contagious character of leprosy has, it is said, been furnished by Miss Mary Reed, of Cincinnati, who has contracted the disease after working as a nurse among the lepers in India for several years.

OUR Shanghai morning contemporary asserts that on the 26th ult. the Chinese officials at Shanghai received news that the Japanese had attacked the Chinese at Anchow (Anjo) and Yichow (Wijiu) simultaneously, and were repulsed at both places.

THE Harbour Master at Shanghai held an examination on the 27th ult. for pilots for the lower Yangtze. Out of five candidates who presented themselves for examination three only, namely, Messrs. Campbell, Lundholm and Howard, were successful.

WE regret to hear of the death, at the Shanghai General Hospital, on the 28th September, of Mr. Charles McLean, late chief engineer, C.M.S.N. Co's steamship *Kiangshun*, aged 51 years, who was greatly and deservedly esteemed by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

AT 2 o'clock this morning the roof of No. 9, Sui On Lane, caught fire, and damage to the extent of about \$300 was done. The fire was extinguished without the aid of the fire brigade. The premises were insured for \$5,300 with Messrs. Siemens & Co. No casualties.

THE Newchwang correspondent of the *Shanghai Mercury*, writing under date 22nd ult., reports the arrival there of the British gunboat *Pigmy* on the 19th, and states that she was expected to remain there only nine or ten days, but it was then believed in well-informed quarters that she would winter at Newchwang.

THE Emperor of Germany has, according to the *Cheloo Express*, conferred upon Mr. W. Fleischer, J.G.N., Torpedo Engineer and Chief Superintendent of the Torpedo Departments at Port Arthur and Wei-hai-wai, and Mr. A. C. Heckman, from the firm of Fried. Krupp, Chief Gunpowder Officer in the Imperial Chinese Navy, the Order of the Royal Crown (Königlicher Krönorden).

ACCORDING to the Tientsin correspondent of a *Shanghai* native paper, the Emperor Kwang Su has sent two Imperial Commissioners to enquire into the military preparations of the Peiyang, who are expected to arrive at that port from Peking by the first day of October. Also two high Court officials have been in Tientsin the past fortnight, making secret enquiries into the same thing. While the Viceroy has been notified of this by his friends at the capital, the utmost efforts of the local mandarins have not succeeded in finding out where these two Court emissaries have taken temporary quarters. It is conjectured that they are living with some of the great salt merchants in the city.

In reference to the alleged degradation of Li Hung-chang, respecting which a correspondent of the *Boston Globe* telegraphed a highly sensational "yarn" to the American Press Association recently, the *Peking* and *Tientsin Times* makes the following remarks:—"Tientsin is infested with newspaper correspondents, but there are only three or perhaps four gentlemen who are well-known, and who certainly would not claim to be 'close personal friends of the great Viceroy.' Those gentlemen are so well informed to have sent such a telegram. That any 'friend of the great Viceroy' could be so mean and dastardly as to disseminate the above kind of news, even true is incredible. The London papers were quite right in doubting the truth of the influential foreigner's statement. The great Viceroy is just as great as ever he was. He has in no sense been disgraced. By the special edict of the Emperor he has supreme direction of all the measures now being put in force for the defence of the empire. That he has men near him and at Peking who covertly attack him at home and through the foreign Press, is well-known. But there are also foreign broadsides who have not received from the Viceroy all their greedy nature demands, disappointed, revengeful men who are not above—how should they be?—manufacturing and distributing telegrams of the above sort to the foreign press agencies. They are concoctions, for the most part perfectly baseless, or, as in this case, based upon news sent from Peking by interested parties which was untrue in fact, if not absolutely. We are inclined to think the above cited correspondent did not go from Tientsin. It is certain it came from no known reputable correspondent of a foreign newspaper in China or abroad. It could have been sent by no friend of the Viceroy here or elsewhere."

THE NAVIGATION OF THE PEARL RIVER.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO MARINERS.

A Government *Gazette* Extraordinary published this afternoon reads as follows:—
Information has been received from Zier Majesty's Consul at Canton that the Viceroy of the Two Kwang has notified him that, in consequence of the state of hostilities now existing between China and Japan, Chinese men-of-war will be stationed at the Yagou to search vessels passing in, and that shipmasters are warned that they must stop on approaching these men-of-war.
The Viceroy has further notified the Consul that the men-of-war will be stationed at the Yagou at a place called Sha Koh Han Mun and will show square Red Flag at the fore by day and three Red Lights by night.
By Command,
J. H. STEWART LOCKHART,
Acting Colonial Secretary,
Colonial Secretary's Office, Hongkong, 2nd October, 1894.

SUNDAY LABOUR ON BOARD SHIP.

To the fatal error of amending the *Sunday Cargo-working Ordinance* (No. 6 of 1891) to render it possible for all mail steamers—provided Hongkong is not their terminal port—to discharge and take in cargo here without incurring the fees imposed under the Ordinance is attributable the following letter, forwarded to us for publication by the Secretary of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce, which speaks for itself:—

Hongkong, 20th August, 1894.
Sir,—I am instructed by the Committee of this Chamber to direct the attention of the Government to an Order in the Executive Council of 31st October, 1893, by which the *Sunday Labour Ordinance*, No. 6 of 6th May, 1891, has been amended to the extent that it permits all mail steamers—provided Hongkong is not their terminal port—to discharge and take in cargo here without incurring the fees imposed under the Ordinance.

The Chamber believes that this alteration was made under instructions given by the Colonial Office, who were moved by the Postmaster General to direct the Hongkong Government to make the change.

It would appear as if the Home Postal Authorities wished to expedite the delivery of the mail steamers of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, for in the Ordinance No. 6 of 1891 coming into operation the various mail steamers of that line did not, as a rule, take out permits to allow of their working cargo when arriving in this port on Sundays, but lay over till Monday, and as the mails were always delivered well within the contract time and could be finally delivered at the terminus, Shanghai, also within the prescribed time there was plainly no reason for the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company to incur the expense of the fees for working cargo on Sundays.

The Committee of the Chamber desire me to point out that the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, and the Foreign lines of mail steamers—the Messageries-Maritimes and the Norddeutscher Lloyd Steamship Company—which benefit by the exemption of the Order-in-Council, though subsidised by their respective Governments to carry the mails compete keenly for cargo and passengers with the non-subsidised, or cargo, steamers of which there are some seven regular lines using this port en route to and from Great Britain and Europe.

These subsidised steamers are further disadvantaged as against the mail lines by being obliged to incur the fees imposed under the various enactments which prevent their working on Sundays or they are compelled to prolong their voyage by lying idle in port while their competitors work on Sundays, thus causing a natural preference to be shown by shippers and passengers for the speedier services.

The accelerated despatch gratuitously given to foreign-bound vessels which is not permitted to British unsubsidiated tonnage, the Committee venture to think is an element that has not received due consideration from those who have compelled the amendment of the Colonies' laws and requires mention only to cause its immediate rectification.

The Committee of the Chamber desire to suggest that the incidence of *Ordinance* No. 6 upon Sunday labour shall be uniform, without preference to any vessels that come under its provisions, and they put forward the request that His Excellency the Governor will give the matter his favourable consideration, taking such steps as may be necessary to cause the application of the Ordinance to be thoroughly impartial in its operation.

THE "PATHAN" AFFAIR.

Shanghai papers received by the *Natalis* this morning contain some interesting information relative to the recent seizure of the British steamer *Pathan* by a Chinese gunboat which took her to Keelung, North Formosa, where she was detained in charge of a prize crew.

The *North China Daily News* of the 27th and 28th ultimo has the following on this subject:—

The steamer *Pathan*, outward bound, was stopped by the Chinese cruiser *Wahking* near the Pescadores on the 22nd September, and taken into Keelung for examination. It is said that she has contraband of war and railway material on board for the Japanese Government, and the Chinese cruisers were warned of this by wire from Singapore. The *Kaitchi* had been sent from this port to intercept the *Pathan*, but was forestalled by the *Wahking*. As will be learnt from Mr. G. Bowles' letter in another column, China in this case is acting entirely within her rights.

We understand that the *Pathan*, which has been captured by a Chinese man-of-war, has on board, according to her New York manifest, a valuable cargo of American cotton and piece-goods consigned to Shanghai, some railway locomotives and plant to the value of about \$45,000 gold, consigned by a Japanese firm in America to Japan, and two cases of revolvers for the same, consigned by a foreign firm in America to a foreign firm in Japan. All these goods were shipped before war was declared, but the presence of the insignificant quantity of arms seems to have fertilised the suspicions of the Chinese, who are said to be discharging the whole cargo in the belief that weapons are concealed in the bale. As to the railway materials the case is perhaps a different one, as these may possibly be liable to seizure if Mr. Bowles' contention, as set forth in our issue of yesterday, is correct. The matter is in the hands of the British and American Consuls-General, but meanwhile it is very difficult to obtain information, the Chinese authorities declining to permit telegrams to be sent from Formosa regarding the capture.

A Shanghai native paper announced the seizure on the 26th ultimo in the following manner:—Last month the Formosa authorities received information that a Japanese ship, laden with arms and ammunition was on its way from Singapore to Japan, and gave orders to intercept it. A telegram received lately reports that the *Wahking* seized this vessel and took a share to bring her to the Japanese ship did not stop, but hoisted the flag of another nation. The *Wahking* thereupon fired another shot, which brought the merchantman to a standstill. An officer was sent on board to examine the papers and cargo of the suspect, and, under miscellaneous cargo, a large amount of munitions of war were found. The ship was ordered to follow the *Wahking* to Keelung, there to await the orders of the proper authorities.

From inquiries made at the office of Messrs. Dodwell, Carlin & Co. to-day, we are in a position to state that the *Wahking* has been sent instructions to Keelung, that the *Pathan* may proceed to Shanghai, the Captain signing a bond binding himself to take his vessel direct from Keelung to Shanghai, and a telegram from the Japanese Consul at Keelung, that the *Pathan* has been released.

SCAVENGING.

The knowledge that the shocking ravages of the plague in this Colony were due chiefly to the abominably insanitary condition of the whole of the *Tai-ping-shan* district has resulted in the cultivation of sound public sentiment on behalf of cleanliness in San Francisco and other cities on the west American continent far in excess of what it ever has been here, where the repellent miasma wrought such havoc during the spring and early summer. In San Francisco the people quickly took the bull by the horns and formed a corps of volunteer sanitary inspectors who, regardless of the Municipal officers, engaged a small army of scavengers, and in a very short space of time succeeded in making China-town cleaner than it had been for many a long year. In addition to this it appears that the inspectors of the San Francisco Scavenging Brigade are now paid fair salaries out of a fund provided by the ratepayers, and are employed in walking about the streets at all hours of the day and night with a view to noting and reporting to the department concerned any cases of breaches of the scavenging regulations that come under their notice. In this was an efficient check is kept upon the lower orders to prevent any accumulation of filth that might prove detrimental to the health of the town. The Merchants' Association of San Francisco, a body which doubtless corresponds with our General Chamber of Commerce, has taken a big hand in this important movement which affects the well-being of every resident of that great American city. Commenting on this subject the *San Francisco Chronicle* says:—
"The Merchants' Association calls attention to the ordinance making it unlawful to throw, dump or sweep dirt or garbage of any kind into the streets, and asks the co-operation of business men to prevent this being done. The Chief of Police has been asked to have these ordinances enforced strictly, and if every business man will regulate his own place of business in this respect, the Police Department can take care of the rest. San Francisco never had a voluntary association which has shown a more excellent mingling of energy and good, practical common sense, and the results speak for themselves. Much yet remains to be done, and the Merchants' Association is going about its work in the right way."

If an organisation of the kind indicated is necessary in San Francisco, it goes without saying that it is urgently needed in this dirty ground for the scum of the neighbouring provinces of China, this plague-stricken "isle of fragrant streams" where official ignorance and neglect of the grossest description has brought us to the brink of almost irremediable ruin. There would be nothing in the laws of this greatly over-governed Colony to prevent some of the leading Chinese amalgamating with a few public-spirited Europeans with a view to organising an efficient staff of volunteer sanitary inspectors,

Board with regard to overcrowding was not carried out?

A.—I do not know.
Mr. J. J. Kewick.—There is no doubt, I suppose, that the Sanitary Board's own inspectors reported from time to time and probably frequently.

A.—I don't know how the Sanitary Board works under Government at present. I know in the old days I was President for one year and reports went up to the Government in those days on what could be done, what could not be done, and the reasons why they could not be done were all given. I know continuous reports went up in my time, but I was President only for one year and then they made the Director of Public Works President.

Q.—I suppose in the present time in the archives of the Sanitary Board there must be a great many reports from inspectors?

A.—Yes, a great many.

Q.—And you would suppose that there were some of recent date?

A.—Many reports of recent date, they have to make continual reports weekly reports.

Q.—Don't you think it would be the duty of the Secretary or some one in the Sanitary Board to submit those reports to the Government?

A.—I certainly think so, and I know under Mr. McCallum these things did go to the Government. Lots of them were referred to the Government in letters; but since then things have been very much neglected, and the people in charge did not know anything about the working of the Board or anything else, and even the President has been all sides and seven, first one and then another. I don't know how it has been going on.

Mr. J. J. Kewick.—Are the Sanitary Board's inspectors numerous enough, do you think?

A.—Not by a long way.

Q.—That is the fault of the Board, I presume?

A.—I don't know that the Board has appealed; but it is like everything else, dollars are not forthcoming.

Q.—If they had reports it would matter?

A.—Can certify as to the reports. It was first suggested that there should be a Superintendent of the Board and a Secretary, the duty of the Superintendent being to go round the town and inspect, and the secretary was simply to do the in-door work. The Superintendent and Secretary are now one person running the office, and the inspectors do the outside work. There ought to be a medical health officer who should be Superintendent, and there ought to be another qualified man for Secretary, and the staff ought to be more than doubled, to do anything like the work that is required.

Q.—Has the Sanitary Board done any practical work during the last half dozen years—since it was formed?

A.—I should say very little.

MR. CROOK'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. Jackson.—They have not used the machinery of the law to prevent it?

A.—There are a number of cocklofts that do not comply with the Ordinance and there are a great number that do.

The Chairman.—Why not remove those that do not?

A.—They ought to be removed.

Q.—That is not the fault of the law?

A.—No.

Mr. Jackson.—The next question is, why has not the law been carried out? Is there any particular reason why it has not been carried out?

A.—Only I suppose that it would entail a regular examination and inspection right through. That is no reason why it should not be carried out, and there is no reason, as far as I know, except the want of officers to do it.

Q.—Whose duty is it to see that the law is carried out?

A.—I should think the Sanitary Board.

Mr. J. J. Kewick.—Do you consider that the Sanitary Board fulfils any really useful function in Hongkong?

A.—You mean does it carry out—

Mr. Jackson.—I think that is scarcely a fair question.

Mr. J. J. Kewick.—I wanted to know whether, as far as you have observed, the Sanitary Board are in a position really to do good.

Mr. Jackson.—Is it a good machine for the work it has to do?

A.—I think the function of the Sanitary Board is to deal with private owners of property and for that I think they are very well suited and can do their work better than any one else probably. They come individually into contact with owners probably more than others do, and I think they are able to carry out the work better.

THE WAR IN THE NORTH.

CHINESE OFFICIAL REPORTS.

SHANGHAI, September 27th.
We have received the following telegrams from our Chefoo correspondent, who obtained them from a native official source:—
On September 16th, a naval engagement took place between the Chinese and Japanese fleet near Ta-tung-kou, which lasted from 11 a.m. till 5 p.m. The cruiser *Chiyun* had taken to flight previously and ran to Port Arthur. The *Chiyun* and *Kiangyung* were sunk, the *Changyung* and *Yangwei* burnt. Admiral Ting is slightly wounded.

(34.) KUNG.

On September 16th, a battle took place between the Chinese and Japanese fleets near Ta-tung-kou. The fight lasted five hours. The *Chiyun* was sunk, the *Kiangyung* burnt, and the *Changyung* and *Yangwei* (the two looking perfectly alike) one was burnt and the other run ashore; the *Tingyuen*, *Chiyun*, *Chiyun*, *Laiyuen*, *Pingyuen*, *Kuangching*, *Kuangching*, *Chenchung*, *Chennan*, two torpedo boats, have returned to Port Arthur. The other two torpedo boats are missing.

Only ten vessels took part in the engagement, because the *Pingyuen*, *Kuangching*, *Chenchung*, *Chennan*, and the four torpedo boats, were still in the river, and when they came out, all was over. As far as we could see and have seen three Japanese ships were sunk. The Japanese had a great number of quick-firing guns and used them very rapidly. We were surrounded by the enemy's vessels and the extent of damage done to our ships is not yet ascertained.

(34.) TING.

A junk just returned from Port Arthur states that not three but five Japanese vessels were destroyed in the last battle. After the Chinese fleet had left, two more Japanese vessels made for the beach to prevent sinking; but this is very doubtful.

It will be seen by the above that Kung Tsotai did not report the loss of any Japanese war-vessel.

In Admiral Ting's telegram we hear for the first time of four war-vessels and four torpedo boats being up-river and not coming out until the fight was over.

A telegram was received here from Chefoo last evening (27th) from Port Arthur, stating that Captain Tang, of the *Chiyun*, who had run away with his ship from the naval engagement outside of the Yalu, had been executed for his cowardice. It further states that the *Kuangching* stranded on a reef near Tallenwan while escaping from the battle, and was afterwards blown up by the Japanese. This account is the total loss of the Chinese five vessels, including one rammed by the *Chiyun* accidentally during the fight—*Merrim*.

Shanghai, September 27th.

It is reported that the Viceroy Li's request to be allowed to take the field in person has been granted, and that His Excellency will make his headquarters at Lintai, near Kaijing, which is also the headquarters of the Provincial Commander-in-Chief of Chihli.

It is also reported that the Chinese troops have evacuated Korea, and are now massed at Chollenshing, 30 miles west of the Yalu river.

We have received the following telegram from our special correspondent in the North:—

Captain Fong of the *Tsuyuen* has been executed for cowardice. The *Kuangching* stranded on a reef near Tallenwan while escaping from the battle, and was afterwards blown up by the Japanese. This account is the total loss of the Chinese five vessels, including one rammed by the *Chiyun* accidentally during the fight—*Merrim*.

Thus the Chefoo Express of the 26th ultimo:—

The French flagship *Bayard* accompanied 60 Japanese men-of-war and transports from Fusan to Chemulpo on the 15th inst., 40 of these vessels entered Chemulpo, while the remainder steamed north. Among those discharging at Chemulpo were the *Yayuma*, *Yamato*, *Chakot*, *Kongo*, *Tsuru*, *Takao*, *Kaimon* and *Katsuragi*.

Also the following *Marus*:—*Shorio*, *Toyei*, *Mitsui*, *Satsuma*, *Nagato*, *Sakata*, *Hiroshima*, *Setsuho*, *Sadokuni*, *Taigo*, *Totomi*, *Fushu*, *Sakura*, *Techino*, *Hinshi*, *Koroya*, *Wakanoura*, *Shinshu*, *Sorachi*, *Tsukushi*, *Setsuho*, *Jinsen*, *Shuri*, *Fusan*, *Iwami*, *Mikasa*, *Kumamoto*, *Okubo*, *Idzumi*, and *Yokohama*, as well as three steam launches. The above transports landed about 10,000 troops, 4,000 coolies, 3,500 horses, a large quantity of ammunition and stores, besides 30 field guns and iron boats in sections. In addition to the above large number of vessels the *Nitaka*, *Tamagawa* and *Kokushin Maru* arrived on the 15th, the *Higo*, *Miyagawa* and *Takase Maru* on the 16th inst.

It is astonishing with what quickness and eagerness the Japanese carry out their work; on the 15th inst. all men-of-war and transports had again left Chemulpo and of all the troops they had landed only about 200 soldiers and 500 coolies were still in town. On the 17th four transports with soldiers and stores were despatched to Ping-yang. Large horse stables and sheds for wounded soldiers are now being erected outside the Korean town, on the hill where the Japanese cemetery is situated.

A WORD FOR CHINA.

Under the above heading "Cathay" wrote to our Shanghai morning contemporary on the 24th ultimo as follows:—

Recent events have cast a glamour over the prowess of the Japanese and inclined public opinion to give the latter their sympathy, though it is hard to perceive what benefit the world at large would gain were the Japanese to get the upper hand of the Chinese. Since the war commenced a success by land and sea is claimed for the Japanese arms—the fall of Ping-yang having decided the fate of Korea *pro tem*—but the supremacy of the sea has not yet been gained, in spite of opinions to the contrary. The Japanese anticipate that, because of their easy victory over the Chinese in Korea, they will be able to march to Peking without much opposition. If the reconquest of Turkestan by the Chinese is any criterion, such will not be the case, and they have a much harder task before them than they look forward to.

The Chinese army of 1876-7, which reconquered Eastern Turkestan, acknowledged to have been a most brilliant achievement, was officered and led by Chinamen. They conquered Kashgar with an army armed with European weapons, and showed considerable resistance to the aid of "Their soldiers were drilled according to foreign methods and marched in obedience to officers trained on the European principle, and their Generals manoeuvred their troops in accordance with the teachings of the most advanced military authorities. In all essentials the Chinese army resembled that of a European power."

China's operations in the field in Korea have exhibited quite a lack of the skill which was so strikingly displayed in the reconquest of Kashgar. This may, perhaps, be attributed to having underestimated the military power of Japan, and the immense advantage which the command of the sea gave to that country, enabling her to select the most favorable places for the operations of her troops and to out-flank the Chinese.

Now that it has been practically demonstrated that Japan is stronger by far than the Chinese ever gave her enemy credit for, China will undoubtedly put forth all her strength, and strive to bring against the invader of her soil all the available veteran troops who helped her to achieve the reconquest of Turkestan, and attempt to overthrow the military power of Japan, in the same manner she did that of her enemy in Central Asia.

China may have been found unprepared for serious warlike operations, but she has good troops distributed over this Empire, though they are far apart. They may lack the discipline of the Japanese, and be inferior in armament to those of her more skilled adversary, but China has myriads of the raw-material and a greater number of foreign-trained troops than she is generally credited with possessing, and will undoubtedly count every foot of ground of the Japanese advance, and may yet overcome them when least expected. It must not be forgotten that the winter is approaching, which will delay the onward march of the Japanese, and may compel them to go into winter quarters, entailing enormous expenses daily, and in every way favourable to China, consequently, in the probability the Japanese will not risk a winter campaign, as every day of delay will be favourable to China, and enable her to bring up and concentrate her troops to oppose invasion.

The descendants of Genghis Khan still possess much of their ancient valor, though it has been dormant for years and given place to peaceful pursuits, but the invasion of their country will arouse all their stirring military instincts and they may be relied upon to give a good account of themselves in defence of their Emperor and homelands. The Manchurians made but a poor start against the shells discharged by Count Palikao's guns, not having had any previous acquaintance with such missiles as shells and rockets, or any modern ordnance and they were wretchedly armed. These conditions no longer exist, the invaders have several batteries of breech-loading artillery attached to their Manchurians, distributed over the Empire. Every province has a contingent of foreign-trained troops who have been taught by native instructors who learned their drill from German soldiers. All these will certainly be ordered up to the capital to oppose the invader.

An Unpleasant Ending. Doctor—How are you getting on with that cod liver oil I gave you? Dashed away—I took one dose of it and then got so bad for a day or two. Doctor—What do you mean? Dashed away—The bottle hit a passer-by on the head.
"Some people are much more fortunate in their marriages than others," mused Kich. "That's the only reason why I don't consider matrimony a bad thing," said Kich. "You are very right," said Mrs. Kich. "Here in our family you get me, but I—only get you."

WISE AND OTHERWISE.

(COMPILED FROM MANY SOURCES)

The Queen of Autumn—The Hawaiian Lily.
A cowardly dog is always showing his teeth. Don't let people make you believe that you are smart.

If you would discover poverty, try to borrow money.

Where there's a will there's a way, but who'll draw the will?

Free wool will make mutton of the sheep of American farmers.

Debt is the only thing known that enlarges the more it is contracted.

Birds of a feather would better flock out of reach of the bonnet-maker.

Few people take so much interest in their business as the pawnbrokers.

Those big chrysanthemums go a long way toward hiding a well-worn coat.

The ladies tailor has a hard lot. He has to reform so many of his customers.

All the other statesmen and women out of jobs are envying Queen Lillio-lan-lan.

"I have seen better days," said the blind man.

"So I hear," answered the deaf man.

The professional politician never lives long enough to witness his declining years.

Millie appears to be having a great deal of difficulty in raising the D'Eux in Brazil.

Every husband has a mind of his own, but it is sometimes lodged in the head of his wife.

There is always plenty of room at the top, but that is because the stairs are so hard to climb.

As a woman of the world very delicately puts it "Lillio-lan-lan has been a good deal talked about."

When a man gets so that he opens grapes with a nut-cracker at the dinner-table it is time he changed his tonic.

"Tell you, it's a great thing to be a democrat, nowadays," "I'd like to know why," "So exclusive, you know."

Love is that sort of thing which makes a man's head account of his own abundance largely to go to housekeeping on.

Some kinds of philanthropists say *Buck* will never be satisfied until every bald-headed man has a pair of curling tongs.

Maudie—Do you believe that marriages are made in heaven? Marie—I don't know. But I don't intend to wait and see.

George—You would marry the biggest fool in the world, if he asked you, wouldn't you? Ethel—Oh, George, this is so sudden!

When a man is self-made he is generally the first to find it out; but when he makes a fool of himself he is the last one aware of it.

An Oregon paper says in the consequence of the hard times "many dogs are being killed this year which were never killed before."

If those who are searching after a "sure cure for drunkenness" would quit drinking while they are looking for it, they would find it.

De laque—We'll need glass if we go to the football match next week. Old Soak—Oh, I guess not. I don't mind drinking out of a bottle.

"But if I should lose all my fortune would you feel just the same toward me?" She—"I don't see how I could think any less of you than I do."

It was the old bachelor who said that he never read the woman's corner in his paper, although he was something of a woman scouter himself.

Muggins—Jones returned the umbrella he borrowed of me. Buggins—Just like Jones. He apes eccentricity just to make himself conspicuous.

No marriage engagement should be more than six months long; the most ardent lover gets tired of living up to his girl's ideal any longer than that.

Mr. Litewite (having been rejected)—The only thing left for me to do is to drown myself in the flowing bowl. Miss Pert—You couldn't; you'd float.

"Where is Mrs. Sham?" "She has gone to the symphony rehearsal." "Has her husband gone with her?" "No; he is in the wood-shed at a Chopin rehearsal."

Police Magistrate—Have you ever seen the prisoner at the bar, Witness—Never, your Honor; but I've seen him when I strongly suspected he'd been at it.

Mrs. S. to Applicant—Are you a good cook? The Applicant—Well, ma'am, it's thirty years come Christmas I've bin a faithful member of the church; shore I ought to be good.

An inventive genius in the interest of the liquor trade has devised a solution of bichloride of silver to restore the "fishy" taste of those who lose their heads by drinking bichloride of gold.

The Sage—In choosing a wife, young man, you must not look for beauty alone. The Youth—Of course not. It is the other kind of a girl that one may expect to find alone.

Cholly (as he is about to leave after his rejection)—Come, Miss Summer, help me on with my overcoat. Since you cannot be my wife, you may at least be assistive to me.

City Minister—My good woman, did you ever give a cup of cold water to my wife, Mrs. Rafferty—Sure an' of hev. Only yistiddy of threw a whole bucketful on me husband's head.

WISE MEN.

It matters not what "caused it," Nor what it "golfies."

The way to boom up business is To freely advertise.

Teacher—Who was the first murderer? Son of a Distinguished Lady—Nobody knows. In that Cain and Abel affair Cain had no lawyer to defend him, so the thing went by default, and he was convicted.

Mrs. Smith—Tommy, you're battered to pieces! I'd like to know what excuse you have this time. You've certainly been in a fight! Tommy—Mamma, there was a fight, but I can truthfully say I wasn't in it.

Modern Progress—She—You have been away in the country, haven't you? He—Yes. Visiting some people I used to know when I was a boy. She—Particular friends? He—Oh, no. Father and mother.

Young Bride (putting)—Here we have only been married two days, Clarence, and you're scolding me already. Husband—I know, my dear; but just think how long I have been waiting for the chance.

"There's was 'ing," said Mr. Dolan, reflectively, as he glanced at a laundry sign. "That Ol must 'aked the Chinese for." "Phwat's that?" asked his companion. "For learnin' to speak their own language."

The Golden Rule—Mamma—"Harry, didn't I hear you teasing George Jones?" Harry—"Yes." "Was that doing unto others as you would have them to do to you?" "Cause I know I could lick him in a minute."

Biblical—Bess—I hear you are going to marry a lawyer; you lucky girl. Now you'll have everything money can buy. Maud—Why so? Bess—Because, you know, one is always hearing of the law and the profits.

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The war has only commenced and although China so far has not gained any advantage, the invaders will find that they have underestimated a task which will prove beyond their power to carry to a successful conclusion.

Practical Suggestion.—Mrs. Farwell (at the World's Fair)—This is what you put on war vessels, is it? Attendant.—The very same. It's called Harveyized steel plate. Mrs. Farwell.—It does look real strong. I believe if you'd make it thinner you might sell a good many yards of it for patchin' boys' clothes.

SCOTT'S Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites, is prescribed by Physicians all over the world. It is a remarkable remedy for Consumption, Scrofula, and wasting diseases, and very palatable. Read the following:—"I have much pleasure in stating that I have tried 'Scott's Emulsion' in a case of impoverished blood, with scrofulous disease, and found it to be a very efficient preparation. It was taken without the least difficulty."—A. TEMPLE PERKINS, 22, Leadenhall Place, Stoke Newington, N. Any Chemist can supply it.—Sole Agent for Hongkong and the Empire of China:—Chan A Fook, at Watkins & Co., Hongkong.—[Advt.]

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

1st October, 1894.—At 4 p.m.

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